

this bill will help Hawaii to manage its water resources more efficiently, particularly in the areas where water is increasingly scarce.

I support this legislation and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of S. 264.

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of prompt passage of S. 264, the Hawaii Water Resources Act of 2005. Congressman ABERCROMBIE and I co-introduced a companion bill in the House, H.R. 843. The bill is identical to one that passed the Senate in the 108th Congress by unanimous consent.

S. 264 amends the Reclamation Water and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize three important water reclamation projects in my State. The three projects authorized in S. 264 would help Hawaii better manage its water resources, particularly in key areas where water is becoming increasingly scarce.

Two of the projects are in my Second District on the islands of Hawaii and Maui, and the third, which would provide a reliable source of potable water for the island of Oahu, also impacts my district, which includes most of that island except for urban Honolulu. The Honolulu Board of Water Supply has projected that on Oahu freshwater use will exceed recharge rates by 2018.

The project on Oahu would provide a reliable source of water through resource diversification to meet existing and future water demands in the Ewa area of Oahu, where water demands are exceeding the availability of drinking water. The proposed project is a 5 million gallon-per-day seawater desalination facility. Seawater Reverse Osmosis Membrane Technology is proposed, in which approximately 11 million gallons per day of seawater are needed to produce 5 million gallons per day of potable water.

The second project, north of Kona on the island of Hawaii, would address the issue of effluent being discharged into a temporary disposal sump from the Kealahou Wastewater Treatment Plant. The effluent has a particularly high suspended solids content. The proposed project will utilize subsurface wetlands to reduce the suspended solids prior to disinfection. Retrofitting an existing lagoon and completing construction of an additional lagoon would create subsurface wetlands. An open surface wetland would also be constructed to reduce the effluent disposal, create habitat for two endangered species, and provide recreational opportunities for the public. Once the effluent water quality has been upgraded and the maximum amount of flow diverted for use onsite in the constructed wetlands, a distribution system would be needed to convey the recycled water to potential users.

The final project, in Lahaina on the island of Maui, would facilitate the use of recycled water by extending the County of Maui's main recycled water pipeline. The county has been one of the water recycling leaders in the State of Hawaii, but increased use of recycled water is limited by the lack of adequate infrastructure to distribute recycled water to additional users.

Hawaii has been experiencing drought conditions since 1998. And the National Weather Service has indicated that due to a mild El Niño effect in the Pacific Ocean, Hawaii may again experience another period of drought. Although many people have an image of Hawaii as a lush, tropical rainforest, in fact the

leeward sides of all of our islands are typically dry, not unlike the high desert conditions in the western United States. A 2003 GAO report placed Hawaii among 16 States that are expected to face regional freshwater shortages in the next decade.

S. 264 builds on Senator AKAKA's Hawaii Water Resources Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-566) that authorized the Bureau of Reclamation to survey irrigation and water delivery systems in Hawaii and identify new opportunities for reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater for agriculture and non-agricultural purposes. That act resulted in the development of the initial Hawaii Drought Plan in 2000, which was updated this past year to incorporate comments and recommendations made by the Bureau of Reclamation. The expertise of the Bureau of Reclamation has been invaluable in helping our State to address these vital resource issues.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Mrs. CHISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FORTUÑO. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. FORTUÑO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 264.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KLINE) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3132, CHILDREN'S SAFETY ACT OF 2005

Mr. GINGREY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-219) on the resolution (H. Res. 436) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3132) to make improvements to the national sex offender registration program, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings

will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 26, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3649, by the yeas and nays;

S. 276, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in the series will be a 5-minute vote.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and concurring in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 26.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 26, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 0, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 465]

YEAS—403

Abercrombie	Calvert	Doggett
Ackerman	Camp	Doolittle
Aderholt	Cannon	Doyle
Akin	Cantor	Drake
Alexander	Capito	Dreier
Allen	Capps	Duncan
Andrews	Capuano	Edwards
Baca	Cardin	Ehlers
Bachus	Cardoza	Emanuel
Baird	Carnahan	Emerson
Baker	Carson	English (PA)
Baldwin	Carter	Eshoo
Barrett (SC)	Case	Etheridge
Barrow	Castle	Evans
Bartlett (MD)	Chabot	Everett
Barton (TX)	Chandler	Farr
Bass	Chocola	Feeney
Bean	Clay	Ferguson
Becerra	Cleaver	Filner
Berkley	Clyburn	Fitzpatrick (PA)
Berman	Coble	Flake
Berry	Cole (OK)	Foley
Biggert	Conaway	Forbes
Bilirakis	Conyers	Ford
Bishop (GA)	Cooper	Fox
Bishop (NY)	Costa	Frank (MA)
Blackburn	Costello	Franks (AZ)
Blumenauer	Cramer	Frelinghuysen
Blunt	Crenshaw	Garrett (NJ)
Boehlert	Crowley	Gerlach
Boehner	Cubin	Gibbons
Bonilla	Cuellar	Gillmor
Bonner	Culberson	Gingrey
Bono	Cummings	Gohmert
Boozman	Cunningham	Gonzalez
Boren	Davis (AL)	Goode
Boswell	Davis (CA)	Goodlatte
Boucher	Davis (FL)	Gordon
Boustany	Davis (IL)	Granger
Boyd	Davis (KY)	Graves
Bradley (NH)	Davis (TN)	Green (WI)
Brady (PA)	Davis, Jo Ann	Green, Al
Brady (TX)	Davis, Tom	Green, Gene
Brown (OH)	Deal (GA)	Grijalva
Brown (SC)	DeGette	Gutierrez
Brown, Corrine	Delahunt	Gutknecht
Brown-Waite,	DeLauro	Hall
Ginny	DeLay	Harman
Burgess	Dent	Harris
Burton (IN)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hart
Butterfield	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hastings (FL)
Buyer	Dicks	Hastings (WA)